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New York



Tribune

WEATHER  
CLOUDY TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.  
Yesterday's Temperatures:  
High, 70; Low, 58.  
Full report on Page 8.

First to Last—the Truth: News - Editorials - Advertisements

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1915.

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ELSEWHERE TWO CENTS.

# All Danger of Break with Germany Ended by Bernstorff Note Yielding U. S. Demands

## SAVE ON PORK BARREL TO PAY FOR DEFENCE, WILSON WILL DEMAND

Rigid Economy in Appropriations Will Be Enforced.

TO BE KEYNOTE  
OF HIS MESSAGE

Useless Army Posts and  
Navy Yards Must Go,  
It Is Declared.

AXE TO BE RUTHLESS

President to Personally Urge  
Senators and Representatives  
to Stand by His Plan.

Washington, Sept. 1.—Rigid economy on appropriations for ordinary needs and the lopping off of needless appropriations to provide a fund for national defence will be the keynote of President Wilson's recommendations to Congress, it was learned from a close friend of the President to-night. The President will not merely convey this idea to Congress in a message, but will personally urge this view on Senators and Representatives, and will strive in every way in his power to have the programme carried out.

With danger of serious trouble with Germany apparently removed, President Wilson, it was said authoritatively, believes he can proceed with more freedom in the development of his national defence plans, because there can be no suspicion that they are directed against any particular nation.

The President's idea, it was said, is to prepare a programme for several years in advance, and in doing so to secure the expert opinion of army and navy officers who have been watching military developments in Europe.

It is said the President will call particular attention, if not in his messages, certainly in his conferences with the leaders who control the destinies of the appropriation bills in both houses, to places where the axe could be applied without great distress, save to an interested few.

Among these are many almost useless army posts throughout the West. Some of these have been of no value, it is pointed out, since the days of Indian fighting, but, due to the influence of Senators and Representatives, they are continued year after year, not only at a cost to maintain them, but causing troops to be kept there who ought to be elsewhere. The political influence is exerted partly because of local pride and partly because of the money the officers and soldiers spend in those sections. These are scheduled to go, it was declared to-night.

Useless Navy Yards May Go.

Then there are a number of navy yards which are of virtually no value to the country so far as maintaining the efficiency of the fleet is concerned. They are declared to be the same kind of monuments to political pull as the army posts mentioned. Much money could be saved in this direction, it is believed.

The President, it is asserted, also thinks that a great deal of economy could be exercised in the expenditures for rivers and harbors and for public buildings. The two big appropriation measures, carrying the allowances for Federal buildings in cities and for river and harbor improvements by the Federal government, are generally referred to as the "pork barrel" measures. These are to be cut to the bone.

It is the belief here that for the first time in many years the recommendations of the General Board of the Navy will receive adequate consideration. It is not improbable that President Wilson, in shaping his programme for an increase in the navy, will be guided almost wholly by the recommendations of the General Board.

Senator Tillman, chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, conferred at length with the President

## DAY OF THE MARNE BUMPS TANNENBERG

French Decide to Celebrate as Kaiser Lauds Hindenburg.

Paris, Sept. 1.—The Municipal Council is arranging for an official commemoration of the battle of the Marne, which stopped the German advance through France. The celebration will be held on September 12.

Berlin, Sept. 1 (by wireless to Sayville, Long Island).—Emperor William, says the Overseas News Agency, telegraphed to Field Marshal von Hindenburg on the anniversary of the battle of Tannenberg, calling it "a deed of arms unparalleled in history," and continuing as follows:

"All German hearts beat higher when you are thought of. You have engraved your name in iron letters on the tablets of history. I order that the regiment of which you were recently appointed honorary colonel shall forever bear your name."

## WILSON'S FRIENDS CERTAIN HE WILL BE RENOMINATED

So Sure of It That They  
Are Basing on It All  
Their Plans.

## PRESIDENT TAKING NO PERSONAL PART

But Is Highly Pleased at Indorsements Already Given to Him in Conventions.

Washington, Sept. 1.—Indorsements were given here to-night that President Wilson's closest friends expect him to be renominated for the Presidency in 1916, and are laying their plans accordingly. The President, it is said authoritatively, is taking no part in such plans.

Gratification felt by the President over the action of Democrats in the 10th Congress District of Wisconsin, in indorsing his administration was expressed in a letter from Secretary Taft, which became public to-night. A telegram to the President announcing the indorsement stated that it was voted "unanimously" at a mass meeting called "for the purpose of arranging for the campaign of 1916."

Word that Kentucky Democrats in state convention had indorsed President Wilson for renomination also was welcome news at the White House, but no formal comment was made.

Senator James, author of the resolution adopted in Kentucky, is one of the President's political advisers.

Secretary Taft sent a letter last September to a New Jersey Democratic leader asking that no steps be taken to indorse the President for another term, saying that "the President feels that it might seem as if he were taking advantage of the extraordinary situation now existing to gain a personal advantage through such an expression of confidence."

As far as the President himself is concerned, he is understood to take the same attitude at present, but many of his friends are declared to believe that no further efforts should be made to stop any political indorsements which may be offered.

## TWO MORE BODIES FOUND IN THE F-4

One Believed To Be That of an Officer—No Clue to Sinking.

Honolulu, Sept. 1.—Two more bodies were found late to-day by the men clearing the hull of submarine F-4. One of them was believed by Lieutenant Kirby B. Crittenden, of the Naval board of inquiry, to be that of either Alfred Ede, commander of the diver, or of Ensign Timothy A. Parker.

An officer's cap found near one of the bodies in the after part of the battery compartment led to the belief that one of the bodies was that of an officer. It was impossible to identify the bodies.

A small notebook, with much of its contents illegible, was found, but there was nothing in it that would clue the mystery of the vessel's sinking. It contained records of the submarine's battery.

Fresh air has been forced into the forward compartment of the submarine to facilitate work there, but this compartment has not yet been entered in the search for the bodies of the twenty-two men who went down in the vessel March 25, in Honolulu Bay.

None of the bodies so far recovered has been identified except that of George T. Ashcroft, of Los Angeles, a gunner's mate, found yesterday.

## NO GRATITUDE DUE GERMANY, SAYS T. R.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Sept. 1.—The following statement was given out by former President Roosevelt to-night in regard to Ambassador von Bernstorff's note concerning the Arabic:

"On its face it appears to be most gratifying, and, if the acts of the Germans bear it out, and if suitable amends are made for the lives lost on the Lusitania and Arabic and for the Gulf and Falaba and similar cases, and if there is no provision expressed or implied as to action on our part, such as was requested by Germany before as regards England and France, the results will in every way be satisfactory."

I wish to call attention, however, to one thing. This is in no sense a concession from Germany, as it has been styled in some papers. It is an announcement that she intends to stop the policy of assassination. To stop the policy establishes no claim for gratitude; and I take it for granted, of course, there will be the most ample amends, so far as such amends are possible, made not only for the property but for the 120 lives of American men, women and children who have been assassinated during the four months and over that the policy has been carried out.

## CARDINAL GIBBONS TO CALL ON WILSON

Will Visit White House To-day to Talk of Pope's Peace Project, It Is Said.

Washington, Sept. 1.—A request made at the White House to-day on behalf of Cardinal Gibbons for an interview with President Wilson was regarded as significant in official and diplomatic circles, in view of recent reports that the Pope hoped to bring about peace in Europe through cooperation with the heads of neutral governments. The interview was arranged for to-morrow afternoon.

Many officials here believe that the success of the negotiations over submarine warfare places the United States in an advantageous position to bring about an agreement between Germany and Great Britain on the free use of the seas and so to pave the way for a discussion of peace terms.

At the White House the object of Cardinal Gibbons' request for an interview was not disclosed, although it was indicated that he wanted to discuss the international situation.

Monsignor William T. Russell, of Washington, made the engagement.

## PARTNER HELD FOR MURDER

Camden Associate of Samuel McCord Told Conflicting Tales.

Camden, N. J., Sept. 1.—Olaf Peterson, of Palmyra, was ordered locked up to-night by Prosecutor Kraft, as a material witness in connection with the death of Samuel McCord, the Philadelphia broker, who was found murdered in a ditch beside a river road, the night of yesterday. Peterson was in partnership with McCord in the lumber business. It is said that he made so many conflicting statements concerning McCord's death that the prosecutor became suspicious.

## HOBOKEN'S CHOLERA IS PTOMAINE POISONING

Federal and City Health Officers Find Scare on Interned Liners Unjustified.

Dr. Joseph O'Connell, health officer of the port, said last night that in his opinion there were no cases of cholera on any of the German steamships in Hoboken, as reported Tuesday.

He made a visit to the Prinz Joachim in Hoboken yesterday and examined the eleven men said to have been stricken suddenly with cholera.

"Of course we do not know what the bacteriological examinations may reveal," said Dr. O'Connell, "but I am convinced from the personal examinations I made of the men that they have not cholera. There was not one clinical symptom of the disease. We took cultures which are now incubating, and by to-morrow at 10 a. m. we shall know if they reveal cholera. I am inclined to think they will be negative. I think the men had eaten canned goods or some food that caused a form of ptomaine poisoning."

Examinations similar to those made by Dr. O'Connell were made by a surgeon from the public health service in Washington, and his report to Surgeon General Blue was as optimistic as the local health officer.

Dr. Blue authorized a statement last night saying that the patients on the Prinz Joachim were merely suffering from food poisoning.

## BRYAN FELICITATES WILSON ON SUCCESS

Congratulates President on Outcome of German Negotiations.

## MEXICAN RISING FEARED; BORDER IS UNDER ARMS

U. S. Troops Sent to El Paso, and Ranchers Gather for Defence.

## KILLING OF OROZCO BITTERLY RESENTED

Malcontents Led by Former Members of His Notorious "Colorados."

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)

El Paso, Tex., Sept. 1.—Apprehension, felt by United States Army and city officials that Mexicans in El Paso were preparing for an outbreak because of the killing of General Pascual Orozco and four other well known Mexicans, led to-night to troops being sent into the city from Fort Bliss and Camp Cotton and the doubling of the police detail in the downtown districts and in the Mexican quarter.

Conferences were held during the afternoon by Mayor Tom Lea, Colonel Omar Bundy, acting brigade commander, and police and the marshal's office and the Sheriff's office. Following the conferences active preparations for protecting the city were started. All army officers and men on leave were ordered to be at their camps at 8 o'clock.

Two hundred armed Mexicans crossed the border late to-day, near Vanhorn, Tex., with the avowed purpose of attacking Vanhorn, Sierra Blanca and the country near there, according to a message received to-night from Vanhorn. The Mexicans declare they will avenge the killing of Orozco and four other Mexicans. Citizens are known to be guarding the two towns.

Resentment over the killing of Orozco was shown by the Mexicans all along the border to-day, and the American inhabitants and the border patrol are spending the night under arms, while the watch along the Rio Grande has been increased.

Charging that Orozco and his comrades were massacred and that there was no evidence that they were looting any American ranches, border Mexicans became bitter, and the threat of trouble became so great that American ranchmen and residents of border towns have organized armed forces for protection against uprisings.

During the day in El Paso groups of Mexicans gathered in various places, and the Secret Service men were kept busy breaking up small gatherings in the Mexican quarter. As night approached the feeling became more tense. Mexicans began making preparations for attacking the authorities.

Civil and military—trouble was likely during the night. Warning was received that the arrival of Orozco's body would be the signal for a demonstration.

Arresting the malcontents are known to be by former members of Orozco's body of "Colorados," the most brutal and lawless of all the Mexican bands.

Fifty-five Mexicans found carrying arms were arrested to-night previous to the arrival of the train carrying General Orozco's body. Police have been searching suspected Mexicans and several residents of border towns have been arrested.

The lateness of the arrival of the train with the body caused a thinning of the crowd of a posse of civilians and soldiers, and the arrival of General Funston to the War Department today stated that three other Huerta generals, Sandoval, Teratas and Delgado, were killed at the same time, as well as another Mexican, not yet identified.

Although the War Department has no information establishing the connection of the raiding party headed by these men with any organized activity on the part of the Huerta faction, additional troops have been rushed to the border to reinforce the patrol.

The formation of a new Mexican faction, headed by General Obregon, is believed here to be in progress. It is stated that Luis Cabrera, Rafael Zubaran and Jesus Ureta, three of Carranza's former cabinet officers, are behind the scheme, which proposes to place Cabrera at the head of a provisional government, with the consent of the Villa adherents.

Cabrera is now in New York, where he is understood to be in conference with banking interests, seeking to interest them in his plan for the elimination of Carranza.

General Carranza's answer to the Pan-American appeal has not yet been received at the State Department.

## BERNSTORFF'S LETTER PROMISING GOOD BEHAVIOR OF SUBMARINES

My dear Mr. Secretary:

With reference to our conversation of this morning, I beg to inform you that my instructions concerning our answer to your last Lusitania note contain the following passage:

"Liners will not be sunk by our submarines without warning and without safety of the lives of non-combatants, provided that the liners do not try to escape or offer resistance."

Although I know that you do not wish to discuss the Lusitania question till the Arabic incident has been definitely and satisfactorily settled, I desire to inform you of the above, because this policy of my government was decided on before the Arabic incident occurred.

I have no objection to your making any use you may please of the above information.

I remain, my dear Mr. Lansing,

Very sincerely yours,

J. BERNSTORFF.

## TAMMANY TURNS DOWN MURPHY; NAMES AL SMITH RUMANIA DEFIES KAISER; SERBIA YIELDS TO ALLIES

Boss Steps Aside for Leaders Who Opposed Edwards for Sheriff.

## JUDGE SWANN FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY

Tiger Indorses Justice Finch, Republican, for Supreme Bench in Swap for Two.

For the first time in the history of Tammany Hall its executive committee overruled the decision of the "boss" on the selection of a candidate for office last night. Assemblyman Alfred E. Smith was named for Sheriff, although Charles F. Murphy up to the last held that William H. (Big Bill) Edwards ought to be named.

The committee, however, indorsed an arrangement for fusion with the Republicans on the judiciary ticket, designating Justice Edward R. Finch, a Republican, for the Supreme Court from the Bronx and for the City Court. The ticket named follows:

For Justices of the Supreme Court—Justice John Proctor Clark (Rep.), Justice Samuel Greenbaum (Ind. Dem.), Justice Edward B. Delehanty (Dem.), Clarence J. Shearn (Ind. Dem. or Ind. L.), Justice John M. Tierney (Dem.) and Justice Edward R. Finch (Rep.).

For Justices of the City Court—Justice Lorenz Zeller.

District Attorney—Judge Edward Swann.

Sheriff—Assemblyman Alfred E. Smith.

When Mr. Edwards heard of his defeat at the hands of the executive committee he said:

"The action of Tammany is not going to retard my progress. My petitions are almost all signed and I shall be right on the job until the primary ticket. The Republicans have already indorsed Justice Clarke and Greenbaum, whose terms expire this year, and Justice Delehanty and Shearn, who were appointed by Governor Glynn to fill vacancies a year ago. They also named Justice Finch, Republican, recently appointed by Governor Whitman. When the Republican leaders were told yesterday afternoon that the Democrats would back Finch, if they would indorse Justice Tierney for the Supreme Court and Justice Zeller for renomination to the City Court, they decided to accept the proposition. It will insure the election of at least one Republican to the Supreme Court bench, in addition to Justice Clarke."

In a statement last night Samuel S. Koenig, president of the Republican County Committee, said the action was taken in line with the policy of indorsing sitting judges and furthering the principle of a non-partisan judiciary ticket. Saul E. Rogers, designated by the Republicans for the City Court, will retire and Justice Zeller, who was promoted from Special Sessions to the City Court by Governor Glynn, will become the Republican candidate. The Republicans had named no man for the sixth nomination for the Supreme Court, but it had been conceded to the Bronx. Justice Tierney has for several years been on the Municipal Court bench in the Bronx.

The Republican ticket will be changed by Mr. Koenig, Senator Ogden L. Mills and John J. Kneiwitz, who have been authorized to fill all vacancies already though some of the influential leaders

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## Dyes

Now that we can no longer depend on Germany for our dyes, will this country become self-reliant—will it eventually supply the world? Next Sunday's Tribune contains many interesting angles and much expert opinion on a subject more far-reaching than you would think. Reserve your copy of this big, many-sided paper—reserve it at your newsdealer's—TO-DAY.

## The Sunday Tribune

First to Last—The Truth: News—Editorials—Advertisements

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## BERLIN GIVES PLEDGE LIVES OF AMERICANS WILL BE PROTECTED

Formally Guarantees the Immunity of Liners from Illegal Attacks by Submarines.

## ENVOY'S STATEMENT HELD RECOGNITION OF U. S. VIEW

Washington Confident That U-Boat Warfare Hereafter Will Be Carried On in Accordance with International Law.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Sept. 1.—Danger of a break with Germany over the submarine issue was removed to-day, administration officials believe, when Ambassador von Bernstorff handed to Secretary of State Lansing a letter giving an excerpt from a forthcoming note of the German government guaranteeing the immunity of liners from illegal attack, and promising that the lives of Americans travelling on them would be safeguarded.

Secretary Lansing stated that this declaration "appears to be a recognition of the fundamental principle for which we have contended." He was gratified at the turn of events had taken, and for the first time since the sinking of the Arabic he wore a broad smile when questioned concerning the international situation.

The wringing of this assurance from Germany is the fruit of a seven months' diplomatic struggle between the Department of State and the German Foreign Office, beginning early in February with the American protest against the German war zone decree, and continued through the long and critical controversy over the Lusitania.

Arabic Note Next.

The next communication expected from Berlin is the German view of the Arabic case, which has been promised as soon as Germany is able to ascertain the facts from the commander of the submarine. The possibility that the U-boat that sank the Arabic has been destroyed by British vessels is being discussed here. Reports from Berlin indicate that the German government is concerned over the failure of the boat to report.

The State Department received a report a few days ago from Ambassador Page stating that British warships had sunk a German submarine late of the day after the Arabic disaster, and while it has been impossible to identify it, it is thought, because of the time and location, to have been the same craft that sank the Arabic. Officials say that if such proves to be the case an interesting situation will arise, as the German government will have no direct evidence on which to base its representations.

Count von Bernstorff's letter is regarded as a disavowal of hostile intent by the German government, disposing entirely of the controversy from the point of view of principle, and leaving only the question of indemnity to be settled. It is thought that the United States will regard the Arabic case as closed by the Ambassador's letter if the submarine fails to report, and will leave the matter of reparation to arbitration.

Puzzle for Officials.

What Germany's course will be in the event of the submarine's destruction is a puzzle to officials. The evidence collected by the State Department from survivors is regarded here as convincing, and it is not thought that Germany would in any case be able to demonstrate to the satisfaction of this government that the attack on the Arabic was justified.

Persons close to the German government say that the German Foreign Office is convinced that the submarine commander did not torpedo the Arabic without justification. They point not only to the orders of the Admiralty forbidding such attacks, but to the rigid discipline of the German navy, in which they believe such disobedience of instructions would be practically impossible.

This view, which is believed to be authoritative, indicates that if Germany receives no report from the commander she will maintain that the attack must have been justified in some way and that Germany cannot therefore be held responsible for damages.

Should this situation arise this government would no doubt ask for a copy of the instructions issued to the commander of the submarine, and would be satisfied as to the justice of the German government's position if the orders were found to prohibit such attacks.

TIRPITZ REPORTED ILL;  
TO TAKE LONG VACATION

London, Sept. 1.—An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Amsterdam says reports received there from Berlin declare that Admiral von Tirpitz, the German Minister of Marine, is ill from overwork and exhaustion, and on the advice of his physician intends to leave Berlin for a holiday which will extend over several weeks.

The Bucharest correspondent of "The Times" emphasizes the necessity for a better understanding between Rumania and Bulgaria.

"The most important thing," he declares, "is to establish relations of confidence between these two countries. There is evident an identity of interests, and Rumania avows her willingness to make required concessions, but so concrete arrangements have been concluded. If Rumania could be induced to make a definite offer to Bulgaria the effect on her sister country would be immediate."

A Reuter dispatch from Athens says that it is reported from trustworthy sources that in an encounter near Scutari, Albania, between partisans of Essad Pacha, ex-Provisional President of Albania, and Mirdites the former were defeated, losing 215 killed and wounded, besides 500 prisoners. Essad Pacha's

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